# Governor Tim Kaine's Transportation Town Hall Meeting

Chesapeake Conference Center

March 29, 2006





#### Hampton Roads

- Average commuter loses 28 hours a year to congestion.
- -Region's population will grow 45% in next 25 years.
- -Port of Hampton Roads imports are increasing by 8% a year.
- Northern Virginia
- Richmond
- I-81 Corridor
- Southwest Virginia



- Hampton Roads
- Northern Virginia
  - -Average commuter loses 72 hours each year to congestion
  - -Region's population will grow 42% over the next 25 years.
  - -"Gridlock" will strangle 59% of rush hour traffic in the next 25 years.
- Richmond
- I-81 Corridor
- Southwest Virginia

- Hampton Roads
- Northern Virginia
- Richmond



- -Average commuter loses 16 hours a year to congestion.
- -Population will grow 37% over next 25 years.
- -Vehicle miles traveled dramatically outpaces construction.
- I-81 Corridor
- Southwest Virginia



- Hampton Roads
- Northern Virginia
- Richmond

#### •I-81 Corridor

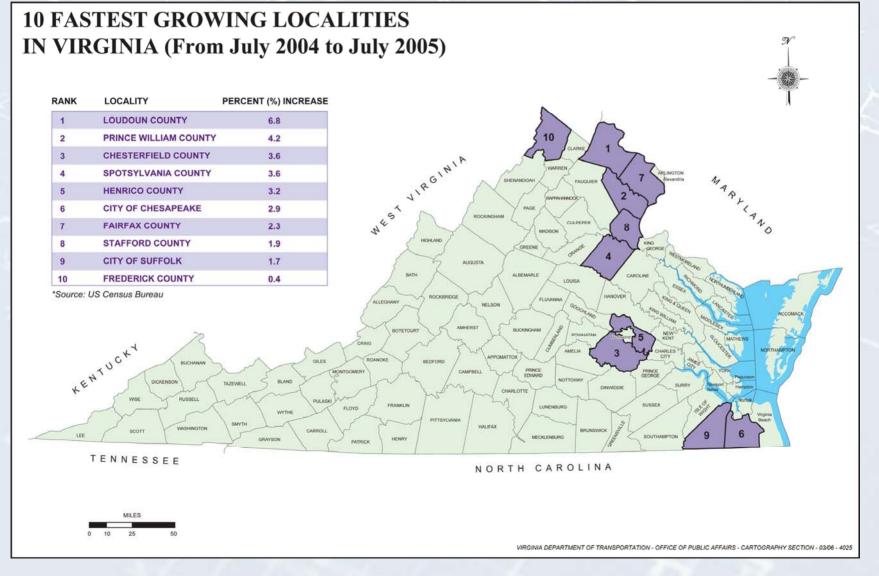
- -I-81 was designed to carry 15% trucks, 85% cars.
- -It now carries 70,000 vehicles a day, 40% trucks.
- -That will increase to 50% within 15 years.
- Southwest Virginia

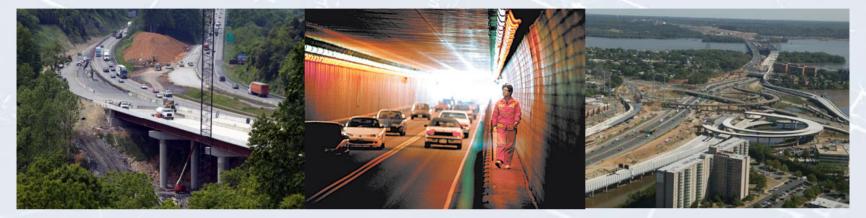
- Hampton Roads
- Northern Virginia
- Richmond
- I-81 Corridor



- -The lack of infrastructure hampers economic development efforts.
- -Inadequate local roads are proving to be dangerous for more and faster traffic.







Virginia's transportation challenges touch every part of the state. Our solution must be equally far reaching.



Existing projects will suffer.

Beginning in 2010, Virginia's Six-Year Plan will be limited to only road maintenance and matching federal dollars.

Existing projects will suffer.

Beginning in 2010, Virginia will be unable to match, and thus begin losing, federal transit funds.





Existing projects will suffer.

By the year 2011, Virginia will be unable to match, and thus begin losing, federal highway funds.

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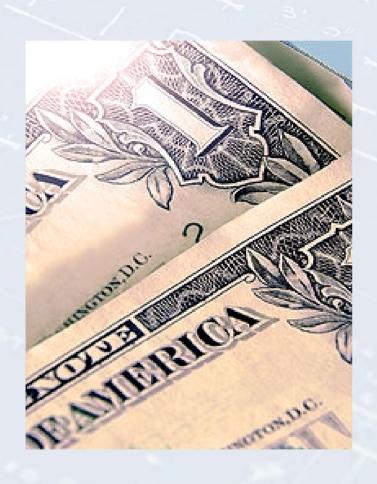
Local road construction funds will shrink.

Year	Funding for <b>Chesapeake</b> :	Urban road construction that will afford:
F.Y. 2005	\$7.7 million	4.3 miles
F.Y. 2010	\$2.9 million	1.5 miles
F.Y. 2015	\$1.5 million	0.7 miles





- Better
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   Choices
- Better
   Accountability with
   Taxpayer Dollars
- Responsible Transportation Investments



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# The Kaine Transportation Plan Financing for the Kaine plan is built on three principles:

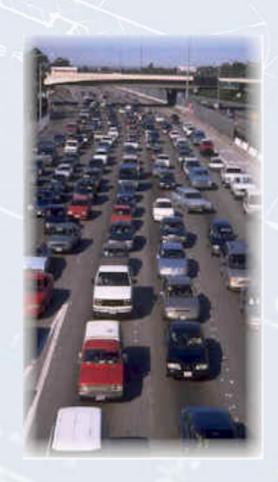


- 1. The investment <u>must</u> be <u>significant</u>, <u>reliable</u> and <u>long-term</u>.
- 2. General fund revenue <u>must</u> be protected.
- 3. The money to improve the system <u>must</u> come from those who use it.

- An \$18 increase in annual insurance premiums.
- An \$18 increase in annual registration fees.
- An increase on auto sales from 3% to 5%.
- Increased fees for abusive drivers.



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Local highway construction funding will increase by 90%.





Virginia's investment in mass transit would double.

And we address the maintenance backlog and keep up with the needs of Virginia's aging roads and bridges.



- Is a "band-aid" approach that fails to provide secure, reliable, long-term revenue for transportation.
- Actually cuts highway construction funding for most of Virginia.
- And takes money away from proven, effective programs that families and communities rely on.

- Cuts K-12 public schools by \$15 million.
- Cuts community colleges by \$25 million.
- Cuts four-year universities by \$33 million.
- Cuts natural resources by \$33 million.
- Cuts public safety programs by \$2 million.

#### **Cuts** the Governor's Opportunity Fund.

Since January 2004, more than \$2.43 million from the fund has been used to close economic deals that have created **12,844 jobs** and **\$1.6 billion** in new investment throughout Hampton Roads.

- Fails to address maintenance backlog.
- Relies on debt, without identifying new revenue to finance that debt.

#### The Need for Resolution

A delay in finalizing a state budget affects numerous state and local government processes including:

- Localities writing a budget (affecting schools, police and firefighters) and setting homeowner tax rates.
- School boards writing budgets and hiring teachers.
- The C.T.B.'s ability to select projects and sign contracts.
- Re-enlistment bonuses for VA National Guard troops.
- Colleges and universities setting tuition rates.

